## THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 7091.

MORNING EDITION-----WEDNESDAY, MARCH 31, 1852.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

DOUBLE SHEET.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH. ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA AT HALIFAX. Opinions Expressed by the New English Ministry.

INTERESTING FROM FRANCE AND AUSTRIA. Spain Sending Troops to Cuba and

Porto Rico. THE BURMESE WAR AND CHINESE

REVOLUTION.

SLIGHT DECLINE IN COTTON. BREADSTUFFS DULL.

PROVISIONS IMPROVING,

The royal mail steamship Canada, Captain Lang, ar rived here, this morning, at half-past seven o'clock with Liverpool and London dates to March 20th.

She brings sixty-three passengers, £15,090 specie, and

She left here at a quarter before nine o'clock, for Boston, where she will be due about five o'clock to-morrow

On the 21st of March the Canada exchanged signals wich the steamer Africa, from New York for Liverpool. royal mail steamship Cambria. from Boston on the 3d inst., arrived at Liverpool on the 16th, at eleven

o'clock A.M., in a passage of twelve days and twenty-She was succeeded at the same port, on the 19th, at nine o'clock A.M.. by the Collins steamer Baltic, which

sailed from New York on the 6th inst. The Baltic and Cambria both encountered strong east erly gales during their passage.

The Canada brings a variety of interesting political and commercial intelligence, but nothing of striking importance. Business affairs were dull, both at Liverpool

Great Britain.

The proceedings in Parliament were of no great mo nent, with the exception of the explanation touching

the renewal of the corn law, given by the Premier in the House of Lords, and by Mr. Disraeli, in the House of Commons.

On the 15th instant, Lord Drany said that the question at issue between the free traders and protectionists would be decided at the ensuing general election. He repudiated a factious opposition, and declared he had no desire to return to the law of 1546, nor a wish to recur to the law of 1842. He castigated the proceedings of the Anti-Corn Law League—implored their lordships to apply themselves, not to the renewal of free trade, but to such in adiciations of the system as would militate the blow inflicted on the agricultural portion of the community, and alleviate the injustice from which they suffered. He expressed the opinion, that in regard to those who had suffered from the changes made, and being left without a corresponding alteration in the expenditures thrown upon them, the moderate imposition of a duty, producing a lurge revenue, thereby enabling other taxation to be taken off, with leardly an appreciable effect on the food of the peeple, would be a most just, a most economical, and for the country, a most advantageous mode or affording relief. Lord Derby concluded by declaring his determination not to flinch from performing his duty on the subject, if the sense of the country supported his opinions. But he would not overstrain the influence which belonged to government, nor would he abuse the high position in which his sovereign had placed him, and by a mere majority force upon the country a measure against which a great portion of the country had expressed an opinion.

Lords Gray, Charricarde, and Reaumont, considered the Premier's statement unsatisfactory; but Earl Powers considered that an attempt had been made to place Lord Berby in the position of first bidder at an auction.

In the House of Commons Mr. Distanct, in answer to an interpellation from Mr. Villiers respecting the principles and policy upon which the government intended to regulate the foreign commerce of the United

cosion—viz: The St. Albans Disfranchisement bill—the Chancery Reform bill—and the Militia bill.

Lord Jon's Russell, and Sir James Graham defended the opposition they intended to offer to the commercial policy of the government.

Mr. Sceretary Walfolf, after comparing the conduct of the government with that of Mr. Pitt, warned Lord John Russell how he allied himself with democrats, and concluded with an carnest vindication of the course pursued by the ministry.

Mr. Gladsrone objected to Mr. Walpole's arguments for delaying the dissolution of Parliament, but Lord Palmissron considered that the ministers should receive all due forbearance, as their position was anomalous and amconstitutional, but, being accidental, involved them in no blame. The subject then dropped.

In the House of Lords, on the following evening, Lord Derry promised to appoint a committee to investigate the movements of the Irish National Education Board, with the view of mitigating the opposition of the Irish clergy.

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THE RIBBON SYSTEM.

Mr. NAPIER, the new Irish Attorney-General, has moved for and obtained a committee to inquire into the Ribbon system in Ircland.

WHEN PARLIAMENT WILL BE DISSOLVED.
On the 19th, Lord Derry in the Lords, and Mr. Dybrath, in the Commons, announced their intention to dissolve Parliament as soon as the Militia bill and other necessary measures were passed.

The two great parties—protectionists and free traders—were busy preparing for the electioneering campaign, and all the leading constituencies had been addressed by candidates aspiring to the office of representatives.

Mr. Frederick Peel had been visiting the electors of Bury. His opponent is Lord Duncan.

Sir Thomas Birch had retired from the representation of Liverpool. Mr. Cardwell would contest the next election of that town.

The conservatives have got up a requisition to Mr. Wm. M. McKenzie, Secretary of the Treasury, and Mr. Charles Turner, Chairman of the Liverpool Deck Committee.

THE NEW LOAD LIEUTENANT—THE ELECTIONS, ETC.

Lord Egilinton had held his first levee and drawing room as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. They were most numerously attended—far beyond anything known since the days of Earl Gray's vice royalty.

Lord Nams (the new Irish Secretary) had gone down to canwass the electers of Coleraine, vacant by the resignation of Dr. Beyd.

The termination of the Cork election had not reached Liverpool when the Canada left. It was the general opinion that Mr. Scully would be returned. The Parliamentary committee of the Catholic Defence Association had issued an address to the electors of Cork, eulogizing Mr. Scully, and depreciating the consistency or ability of the Protestant candidate—Mr. Tresham.

From the tractics adopted by the Defence Association, three-fifths of the counties will be completely in the hands of the priests at the approaching election.

Lord Cloneurry had addressed the people of Kildare, regretting that the candidates for its representation had not said a word about repeal—the one thing needral—and vote by beliet.

Affairs in France.
THE ELECTIONS—NEW FINANCIAL DEGREE—BETIERD
LIST OF ARMY OFFICERS, ETC.
M. Carnot, opposition candidate, had been elected for
the fourth conscription of Paris.
A Presidential decree had been issued, authorizing the
Minister of Finance to reimburse the Kentes of five per
cent at the rate of one-hundred francs, or to effect their
conversion into new Rentes of four and-a-half per cent.
The weekly returns of the Bank of France were discontinued.

doverment proposes to place on the retired list a considerable number of officers of various ranks, on the same principle that has been applied in the superannualing of a number of the Judges.

The Bishop of Orleans had declined to accept the seal of Supreme Counsel of Public Instruction, to which he was appointed.

It was said the civil list of Louis Napoleon would be \$00,000 frames, free from the charge of maintaining the royal establishments, which fell upon Louis Philippe.

Interesting from Spain.

TROOPS FOR CUBA AND FORTO RICO—NEW CAPTAIN GENERAL, ETC.

The government intends to reinforce the garrisons of Cuba and Porto Rico, by an addition of from 3,000 to The government intends to reinforce the garrisons of Cubs and Perto Eico, by an addition of from 3,000 to 4,000 men. General Caredo, who supersedes General Coucha as Governor of Cuba, was to sail from Cadiz on the 20th of March. The cause of Copcha's dismissal was not made

Extensive dismissals and reorganizations were taking place, both in the civil and military services.

The Second Chamber had rejected one of the most important clauses in the bill for establishing an income tag. The ministry, therefore, withdrew the measure.

THE NEW CABINET.

THE NEW CABINET.

The Portuguese cabinet had been completed by the sequistion of Viscount Delmurds. Garrete and M. Labra. A ministry so favorably endowed with talent and oratorical powers, has not existed at Lisbon for many years. The reform of the charter was likely to be carried.

Lord Derby's accession to power in England had given great satisfaction to the court of Vienns. The government had resolved to abstain from the reprisals upon English travellers previously threatened in consequence of the countenance given in England to the continental

THE BURMESE WAR—INVASION OF HERET BY THE PERSAINS—THE CHINESE REVOLUTION—AMERICAN WHALERS, ETC.,
The overland mail had arrived in London. It brought but little additional news respecting the Burmese war. The Governor General was anxious to avoid further hostilities.

prove succeeful.

The war continued in the south of China. A large piratical fleet had arrived off Ning Po. British vessels were on the spot to render such assistance as might be secessary.
Seventeen American whalers were in Hong Kong har bor. The fishing season had been unprofitable.
The emigration of Chinese to California was greatly in

From Australia.

From Australia.

HIGH PRICE OF PROVISIONS—GOLD DUST ABUNDANT, ETC.

Sydney advices to the 18th December had been received in England.

Provisions there were exceedingly dear, though no scarce. The place was comparatively descrived—grea numbers having gone to the diggings, where gold is still found in great abundance. Women get ten shillings a day for discharging vessels.

Commercial Intelligence. MONETARY APPAIRS.

Cash continues very abundant, and discounts are easy. The market for English securities has been very busyant, the explanations in Parliament being satisfactory. Consols have run up to 98%. THE COTTON MARKET

THE COTTON MARKET.

HOLLINSHEAD, TETLEY AND CO.'S COTTON CIRCULAR.

LYPERPOOL. March 29, 1832.

The business in coiton has been less extensive than for many weeks past. Still there has been a fair amount of business going forward, and the daily sales have ranged from 6,000 to 8,000 bales. Spinners have puschased rather sparingly, having previously supplied themselves somewhat freely. But for export and on speculation, there has been a steady demand daily, the whole having been sufficient to prevent any marked decline in prices. The market, however, has been in a dull state all the week. The quantity on sale is not large, but offered in such a way as to tempt buyers. All the common sorts of American have only been in moterate request—the letter qualities, from three-pence upward have been in most demand, but (more particularly as regards Uplands) have been sold freely, and, therefore, on terms in favor of the buyer, the only exception being in good stapled New Orleans, which are scarce. We, therefore, consider that American descriptions, upon the average, are fully cre-sixteenth of a penny per lb, lower than last week. The total sales of the week have been 44 800 bales, of which 6000 bales of American. S20 Bahia, 440 Egyptian, and 1,200 Surats, were taken on speculation; and 3,010 bales of American disperses, lawing for the trade 30 000 bales. The Baltic, from New York, arrived on Friday morning, bringing advices up to the 6th instant and quoting higher prices for cotton in some of the Southern markets, in consequence of which the demand has been more active to-day (Friday), resistoring prices to what they were at the close of last week. The sales were 8,000 bales, of which 2,500 were on speculation.

to-day (Friday), restoring prices to what they were at the close of last week. The sales were 8,000 bales, of which 2,500 were on speculation.

P.S.—Saturday morning.—There has not been much enquiry, so far, this morning. We now quote Uplands, middling, 45/4.; fair, 5½4.; Mobile middling, 5d.; fair, 5½4.; Cotton was in fair demand at Liverpool, but without much animation. In the early part of the week preceding the Canada's departure, prices recoded full one sixteenth of a penny per lb. Brown & Shipley's circular, however, says, under date of Liverpool, March 19th: "Since the arrival of the Baitlo, with the advices of an advance in the New Orleans market, prices have rallied. The sales to-day renched 8,000 bales, with a steady market, at the quotations of the previous week." Other circulars report the sales on Friday at 10,000 bales including 3,000 to speculators and exporters. The sales of the week foot up 44 800 bales; of which the trade took 30,000, exporters 6,200, and speculators 8,600. The current quotations, on Friday evening, were—Fair uplands and Mobiles 5½4, fair New Orleans 5½4; middling uplands 4 15-16d.; Mobiles 54; New Orleans 5 1-15d. The Havre cotton market, at the last dates, and the current prices of the previous week were barely sustained.

Have, March 17th.—Advices from the United States have caused a dull feeling in the market for cotton, and prices are in favor of buyers.

The CORN TRADE.

THE CORN TRADE.

The market was greatly depressed and prices of Withar, Flour and Cone had receded. Messrs. Makin & Son's grain circular quote Western canal flour at 20s. 3d. to 21s.; Philadelphia and Baltimore at 20s. 6d. to 21s.; Ohio, 21s. 6d. to 22s. 6d.; New Orleans, 21s. to 22s; United States white wheat, 6s. 5d. to 6s. 11d.; mixed and red, 5s. 8d. to 6s. 1d.

Innian Conv. was quiet at 20s. to 20s. 6d. for vellow and

Indian Coan was quiet at 29s. to 29s. 6d. for yellow, and 31s. to 32s. for white.

The market was cleared of American beef, and fine new would realize very full prices; old beef was dull of rale. Mesers. Gardner & Co.'s Circular quotes new prime mess beef t 85s. to 92s. 6d.; old at 62s. to 65s; ordinary new, 80s. to 84s.; old. 50s. to 55s. Eastern bacon was quoted at 40s. to 43s. Western, 38s. to 42s. Fine to middling cheese, 44s. to 52s. Fine qualities of lard were held at 50s, to 51s.; but the transactions were very limited at these rates. Other circulars state that 'bacon is in improved demand, at an advance of 1s. per owt. Of shoulders more are offering at the late advance. Hams are neglected. Lard is also neglected, and from 6d to 1s. lower. Fine cheese meets with a ready sale, but other sortaare dull. Butter has declined 6s. to 8s. per owt. Tallow is steady at previous rates."

Tellow is steady at previous rates."

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS,
LIVERPOOL, March 20, 1852.

Ashes are dull at 25s. for pots and 27s for pearls.
TERPENINE.—Nothing to report.
Rosis.—Sales of common, to arrive, have been made at 3s. 3d per ewt.

Tan moves off readily at 11s. 6d. per bbl., ex-store.
Rice.—The demand has improved, with sales of Carolina at 17s. 6d. to 19s.

Ou.s meet a limited demand at previous prices.
QUEDELTRON BARK CONTINUES in very limited demand.
LINSKED CARES are wanted at very full prices.
CLOVER SKED has been offered more freely, and prices have declined 3s.; present quotations are 45s. to 55s.

BEESWAX.—Sales have been made at £6 5s. to £7 5s., according to quality.

recording to quality.

The Socan market is quiet; but prices are not lower.

Coffee is in lumited demand. The market, however.

Coffic is in innected.

The as last reported.

Morasses.—Small sales at last week's rates.

Morasses.—Small sales at last week's rates.

Morasses.—Iron is unchanged. Railway bars are in demand and are rather higher. Scotch pig is dull and prices are easier. Tin plates—slow sales. Copper and in unchanged. There is a better demand for lead, at higher rates.

higher rates.

FREIGHT AND CHARTER.

Meetra Train & Co.'s Liverpool circular says:—'Freights are looking up, as there are no American ships to be chartered. 15s. is demanded by packets for New York rice. Passengers' prices to New York, £3 10; for Boston, £4 10.

STATE OF TRADE.

There is a fair degree of activity in the cotton manufacturing districts. The manufacturers are fully employed at profitable prices.

Passengers by the Canada.

Mr and Mr Lack, Mr and Mr Moore, Mr and Mrs Blakie,
Mre Virve, Miss Lee, Mrs Sterling, Caspidas, Herbu, Lorimir, Connell, Fitzglibbon, Herdrik, Discan, Boner, Lourray,
Mry, Shorattan, Boyd, Vassal, Morrison, McGollock, Harte,
Bristart, Hastings, Haven, Miller, Thaser, Chrishein, Hatherly, Ash, Wilson, Walle, Miller, Honflug, Morrison, Hobboggos, Osbero, Browne, O'Neil, Rowss, Beekman, McDonnell.

Shipping Intelligence.

elvest: Sir lanae Newton, off Falmonth; 18th, steamer Bale, at Liverpool.
Sid for New York.—March 18th, Northumberland, fm Portstuth; America, fm Liverpool; 18th, Edwin, and Elizabeth cambion, fm Antwerp Cot Cutta, fm Harre; Harriet, fm Bielde; Florence, fm Limerick, Johanna Louisa, fm Holede; Florence, fm Limerick, Johanna Louisa, fm Holede; Florence, fm Liverpool; 17th, Phoian, from Carlift, Hannah Carr, fm Trosnellar; Gill fm Shields.
Arr from Boston.—March 18th, steamer Cambria, at Livergool.

Arr from Boston-March 19th, steamer Cambria, at Liverpott.
Sid for Philadelphia.—March 19th, Tam O'Shanter, fin
Liverpoel; 16th, Helen Thompson, fin the Roon.
Arr from Baltimore.—March 18th, Art Union, at Liverpoel.
Sid for Baltimore.—March 18th, Helona, and Honrietta,
fin Bremen; 14th, Paxton, fin Queenstown.
Arr from Charleston-March 18th, Helona, and Honrietta,
fin Bremen; 14th, Paxton, fin Queenstown.
Arr from Charleston-March .—, Harriet Frances, at Ameterdam; 18th, Louiss Amelia, .—; 18th, Carrion, at the
18th, Marin Johanna, off Dover; Levatit, at Liverpool.
18th, Marin Johanna, off Dover; Levatit, at Liverpool.
18th, Lady Franklin was passed going into Liverpool, 21st
18th.
27th, 1st 44 51, 1on 46 55, passed an American ship attering
E, showing a white flag, with blue cross and rod centre.

Vessel Abandoned at Sea, &c.

Baltimore, March 30, 1852.

The ship Great Britain, arrived at Mobile report parting on the 16th uitino, lat. 54, 34 N. long 13 42 W. ship Brandon, or Liverpool, from Honduras to London water logged and shandoned.

We have no mail from the South to-night.

Another Fatal Steamboat Explosion-louseville. March 33 1872. One man was killed and serveral others were strengled, by the explosion of the steamer Rucky's State a Steubenville, on the Oble river, last Friday.

AFFAIRS IN AMERICA.

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS. PASSAGE OF THE SILVER COINAGE BILL BY THE SENATE.

THE HOMESTEAD BLLL IN THE HOUSE.

BUSINESS IN THE LEGISLATURE. NEW COLONIZATION MOVEMENT.

> KOSSUTH AT NEW ORLEANS. den, dec., dec.

THIRTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 30, 1852.

CORRECTION OF THE JOURNAL.

Mr. Chass, (free soil) of Ohio, requested a correction of the journal. His name was not recorded on the motion to lay on the table the petition praying for the extinction of slavery. He voted in the negative. The journal was amended accordingly.

OCEAN POSTAGE.

Mr. SUMNER, (free soil) of Mass. presented several petitions in favor of cheap ocean postage.

THE PROPOSED STEAM LINE TO GENOA.

Mr. FISH. (whig) of N. Y., asked and obtained leave to withdraw the memorial of Johnston Livingston. asking for aid to establish a line of steamships from New York to Genoa, and have it referred to the Committee on Post Offices.

to Genoa, and have it referred to the Committee on Post Offices.

WOODWORTH'S PATENT.

Mr. Seward, (free soil) of N. Y., presented several petitions in favor of Woodworth's patent.

THE CROWDING OF CALIFORNIA YESSELS.

Mr. BRADDURY, (dem.) of Me., presented the resolution of the Legislature of Maine. in favor of a law to prevent the overcrowding of vessels to California.

PRIVATE CRAIMS, ETC.

There were numerous reports on private claims.
A bill for the relief of Henry L. Kinney was reported, taken up, and ordered to be engrossed.

THE SUPPLIEUES BY THE BURSING OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

Mr. Fish reported a bill for the relief of petty officers and seamen who lost clothing, &c., by the destruction of the Steam frighte Mississippi.

CLERK TO THE COMMITTEE ON CLAIMS.

Mr. BRODIEGE, (dem.) of Pa. reported a resolution continuing the Clerk of the Committee of Claims during the session, and the same was read three times and passed.

BELLEY BILL ENGROSSED.

Mr. CLEMENS, (dem.) of Ala., reported a bill for the relief of S. G. Simmons, and it was considered and ordered to be engrossed.

THE WHEELING BRIDGE.

Mr. Douglas, (dem.) of Ill., presented a petition from llinois, praying that the Wheeling bridge may be made a post route.

Illinois, praying that the Wheeling bridge may be made a post route.

THE COMMITTEE ON CLAIMS AGAINST MEVICE.

Mr. Soulle. (dem.) of La., said that the select Committee on Claims against Mexice had disposed of all those preliminary matters, and were now prepared to proceed with their investigations by their direction. He submitted a resolution authorizing the committee to employ a cicik, which resolution was read three times and passed.

Mr. Donge. (dem.) of Wis., introduced a bill granting land to Wiscon in for a railroad from the Shebbyg at the Mississippi river.

SALAMIES OF DISTRICT FUNCES.

Mr. Chase, (free soil) of Ohio, offered a resolution—which was, however, laid over—directing an inquiry as to the expediency of fixing the salaries of United States district judges, at the same rate allowed to associate judges of the State in which such district court may be.

THE CAPITOL GROUND.

Judges of the State in which such district court may be.
THE CAPITOL GROUNDS.

Mr. BORLAND, (dem.) of Ark. submitted a resolution, which was agreed to directing an inquiry as to what amount of private property it will be necessary to purchase to make the Capitol grounds uniform, if the present plan of work be continued.

STRYBER'S ANNUAL.

Mr. Seward's resolution directing an inquiry as to the propriety of subcribing for Stryker's Annual Register, was agreed to.

A bill ame indutory of the existing laws relative to silver

A bill amendatory of the existing laws relative to silver coinage, which was yesterday ordered to be engrossed, was taken up and amended so as to go into effect on the let of June next, and then read a third time and passed. The following is the bill—

Be it enacted &c.. That from and after the first day of June. 1852 the weight of the half dollar, or piece of lifty cents, shall be one hundred and ninety-two grains and the quarter dollar, dame, and half dime, shall be respectively one half one-fifth, and one-tent of the weigh of said half dollar.

that the amount coined into quarter-dollars, dimes, and half-dimes, shall be regulated by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Sec. 5—And be it further enacted. That no deposits for coinage into the half dollar, quarter-dollar, dime, and half-dime, shall hereafter be received other than thomade by the treasurer of the mint, as herein authorized, and upon account of the United States.

Sec. 6.—And be it further enacted, That, at the option of the depositor, gold or silver may be east into bars or ingots of either pure metal or of standard fineness, as the owner may prefer with a stamp upon the same designating its weight and fineness, but no piece, of either gold or silver, shall be cast into bars or ingots of a less weight than ten ounces, except pieces of one ounce, of two ounces, of three ounces, and of five ounces, all of which pieces of less weight than ten ounces shall be of the standard fineness, with their weight and fineness stamped upon them; but in cases where the gold and silver deposited be coined or cast into bars or ingots, there shall be a charge to the depositor, in addition to the charge now made for refining or parting the metals, of one-half of one per cent; the money arising from this charge of the half and from time to time, on warrant of the director of the mint, shall be transferred into the treasurer of the mint, shall be transferred into the treasurer of the united states: Provided, however, That nothing contained in this section shall be considered as applying to the half deliar, the quarter-dollar, the dime, and half-dime.

Sec. 7—And be it further enacted. That from time to

thicked in this section shall be considered as applying to the half eddiar, the quarter dollar, the dime, and half-dime.

Sec. 7 — And be it further enacted. That from time to time there shall be struck and coined at the Mint of the United States and the branches thereof, conformably in all respects to have and conformably in all respects to the standard of gold coins now established by law, a coin of gold of the value of there dollars or units; and all the provisions of an act entitled "An act to authorize the coinege of gold coines and double eagles," approved March 3, 1843 shall be applied to the coin herein authorized so far as the same may be applicable; but the devices and shape of the three-dollar piece shall be fixed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Sec. 8 — And be it further caneted. That this act shall be in force from and after the first of May, 1852.

OUTHACT MURRE OF NEW MARTSHEEL.

The bill increasing the salary of the United States District Judge of New mampshire was then taken up.

Mr. there from and after the first of May, 1852.

OUTHACT MURRE OF NEW MARTSHEEL.

All the second vote was taken, which resulted—year 18, none 22. A long debate enaued.

Mr. Char, moved to strike our the words sixteen hundred dollars, and insert in their pace twelve hundred.

Loct, by year 16, none 38.

Mr. Usual week to strike our the words sixteen hundred dollars, which was agreed to.

The bill was then ordered to be engrossed, by year 34, rap; 8.

On noticen of Mr. Parches, the Senste then went into

may: 8
On motion of Mr. Dances, the Senste then went into executive session, and afterwards adjourned.

House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, March 30, 1852.

THE PALLS OF THE OHIO RIVER.

Mr. Marshall. (whig) of Ky, offered a resolution, which was accepted calling for the original report made by Themse G. Cranc. on the mode of improving the navigation of the Falls at Louisville.

THE EXTENSION OF THE CAPITOL.

Mr. Braize. (dem.) of Va., asked permission to make a report from the committee appointed to investigate the frunciation to the proposed addition to the Capitol. Objected to.

Mr Seymour. (dem.) of N. Y., moved the House to take up the fense oil amendatory of the Passenger Law, which has at we constantly violated. This oil propers the return enforcement of this law by making the resulty attach to the thip as well as the captain and current.

Also, Jones. (dem.) of Fenn. objected.

The SPEARER stated the first business in order to be the metican to lay upon the table the motion to recon-der the vote by which the bill for a better discipline of the navy was rejected.

Fending the seme, a motion was made, and the Hon-west into tommittee of the Whole, and resumed to consideration of

Mr. Fuller, (dem.) of Maine, being entitled to the

Mr. Bnown. (S. R. dem.) of Miss., who said his colleague. (Mr. Wilsox.) a few days ago, asked leave to publish a speech not delivered in the House. as though he had delivered it, in reply to his, (Mr. Brown's) apoech. He would not detain the House with any remarks now but rose to give notice that, following the example of his colleague, he would publish a rejoinder to that speech. Causs—Agreed. agreed.

Mr. Jorsa, (dem) of Tennessee.—File all your speeches under the rule. and let us go to voting.

Mr. Genny, (whig) of Tennessee.—Hope, by universal consext this mode will become general.

Causs—Agreed agreed; ha! ha!

Mr. Fuller thes said, he regarded this bill as illegal, unjust, and partial in its provisions; and if he were before a tribunal or ferrom differently constituted from this, he would premise his remarks by a motion to dismiss this bill. He denied the title of the petitioners! in law and equity. He denied the right of the government to make the partition. He denied that the government foods the public domain by such a tenure as that it is susceptible of such a soverrighty and partition as is asked for. He was opposed to the thour and and one schemes to rid the government, in the shortest possible time, of its public domain. Our present land system has been in force thirty years, and is the beat system the wit of maxhood has yet devised. He then argued the subject are applicable to the public domain, under the following heads:—First, the public lands should be disposed of for the common use and benefit of the people of the United States; secondly, that each State should participate in this common benefit in propertion to the general part of the expenses it has to incur for the support of the limited States; secondly, that each State should participate in this common benefit in properion to the general part of the expenses it has to incur for the support of the government; and thirdly, that these lands should not be disposed of for the benefit of the said he had looked into the different plans in both b

and in conclusion, showed the importance of the proposition, in a moral, political, defensive, and commercial
view.

Mr. Grow. (dem.) of Pa., maintained that every person
has a right to as much as may be necessary for his support, as he has to the air, water, and sunshine, and took
the broad ground that overy man settled on the public
domain is made a censumer of foreign products, from
which our revenue is to be raised. As a question of
revenue, then it becomes necessary to make domains as
the public lands, as designated by this bill. Whilst the
natural rights of man imperatively demand this, he epposed internal improvement by the general government, and took the Jackson doctrine as his guide in this
respect.

Mr. Skelton, (dem.) of N. J., said that in other coun-

The Latest from Albany.

ALBANY, March 30, 1852 the Union, and Congress, to adopt uniform measures for in favor of a special committee. Mr. Cornell (dem ) fel in favor of a special committee. Mir. Cornell (dem.) felconfident that a special committee might smother th
subject; and Mir. Ward (whig) was for treating
the communication from Indiana with a mere laying upon the table. He said, in alluding to Mosser
Taber and Cornell, that he did not represent any
party, or section of any party, who feel sensitive upon
this question. It was to him a matter of expediency,
and he would thus treat any ordinary respectful document, from any of the executives of this nation; but he
did not ro consider the one under consideration. What
right has Indiana to ask the State of New York to coparate with her? Has not the Legishature enacted a
law driving every free colored "pusson" from that State,
and explainer as reconforced in terrative? What would

right has Indiana to ask the State of New York to cooperate with her? Has not the Legislature enacted a
law driving every free colored "pusson" from that State,
and excluding every one from its territory? What would
become of the colored population, if other free States
should follow the example of Indiana? Why, they
would be driven on the ocean, or hemmed in the slave
States. This resolution deserves no respect, as that
State has virtually thrown itself out of the pale of the
respect of this State. The resolutions were finally reforred to the Committee of the Whole.

A very extraordinary statement was made by Mr.
Babecek. (whig) in advocating a bill for facilitating
proof of debt. The bill provides that whenever
any person refuses to give a receipt for money paid,
the person offering may pay in some bank or public
edifice. Mr. B. gave an illustration. There is a large
smount of leachedd property in New York about Union
Square and other places, which has fifty or a hundred
years to run. The property, when the leaces were taken,
was, comparatively, of no value, and the ground rents are
very small. There are now splendid palaces on those
lots which are exceedingly valuable, and owners and heirs
of the lessors are, in many cases, endeavoring to procure
a forfeiture of these leases. In many instances, receipts
are refused when ground rent is paid, and it has become
necessary to procure the attendance of witnesses when
rent is so paid. Mr. Beekman (whig) dended that any
such cases existed, and the bill was lost.

Recolutions were introduced urging upon Congress the
appropriation of public lands to New York for the purpose of education.

A large number of bills were passed by the Senate
to-day.

The House was in committee on several unimportant
bills. The discussion of the canal lettings is continued
by special order at seven o'clock every evening.

A new bar has been formed in the river near Castleton,
upon which all the beats have thus far grounded. It is
a most serious detention, and movements are being made

A remnant of the Stockbridge tribe of Indians, whose ancestors originally owned a large tract of land in the counties of Columbia and Rensselaer, have positioned the Legislature to make an investigation into the title by which those lands are now hold by the pale faces. They silege that their predecessor never assented to the rale of theselands, and now ask the Legislature for justice in the premises. These lands are now worth millions; but as there are no Indians in the Legislature, save a few called gentry, there is no prospect of ripping up the titles as they are now held.

Several motions were made, this being motion day No. 41—A reserved cause, Blacksmith, respondent, agains Kemble and another, appellants. Argued No. 8—Woolcot and wife, respondents, against Holcomb an another, appellants. Eulemitted upon printed arguments and points.

Washington, March 30, 1852.
Twenty clerks have been removed from the Pension Bureau.

False were made at auction, to-day, of the Corporation
of Washington six per cent stock, at 105, and Bank of
Washington, at 77.

From Washington City.

From Boston.

THE SUPFOLK BANK DEFALCATION—LOLA MONTES

VS. KPES SAROENT.

Boston, March 30, 1852.

Ten o'clock this morning was assigned for the further examination of Brewer, the receiving teller in the Suffolk Bank. The Police Court room was crowded, but, by the agreement of counsel, the case was further p-stponed until Thursday. In default of \$25,000 hall he was committed to prison to await the further investigation. The current rumer this morning is, that the defalcations discovered now amount to \$50,000; but nothing definite is known. The accounts with the country banks are being investigated, and will occupy dill Friday.

Lala Montee publishes a caustic letter to Epes sargent, the chitor of the Transcript, for his strictures upon her recent visit to the public schools of Boston, and defies any living man to prove the aspersions made on her character.

Mischievous Schoolboys in Philadelphia. Printabelerius, March 30, 1852.

Great slaim was consisted in the South East Grammar School, this afternoon, by some boys setting fire to some combustibles in the celler. The teachers succeeded in dismissing the scholars without accident, and the are was seen extinguished; it had been kindled immediately beneath the stairway, and but for the early discovery would have cut off the excape of 450 children.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

THE PUBLIC LANDS. Mr. BENNETT (dem:) laid on the table resolutions re

lative to public lands.

GUBERNATORIAL APPOINTMENTS.

The Senate took up executive business, when Mr. VANDERBILT (dem.) reported favorably on the following nominations, which were concurred in —

For notaries in Kings county, Stephen B. Brophy, Wim. F. Schmidt, J. P. T. Briant, Daniel U. Weldon, Jr. J. A. Underwood, Raiph Malborn, Addison S. Dissoway. Mr. Brach (whig) reported favorably on the nomination of Christopher Morgan as Manager of the State Lunatic Asylum. Concurred in.

Mr. Bancock (dem.) moved to reconsider the vote rejecting Mr. Calborn as Canal Appraiser—not in order, three days having clapsed. He holds over.

BILLS BEADA THIRD THES.

A bill relative to Bedford avenue.

A bill relative to the Recorder and City Judge of New York.

A bill relative to the Recorder and City suggest them York.

A bill to amend the charter of the Church Charity Congregation of Kings county.

A bill relative to the assessment roll of Kings county.

An act to establish the grade of certain streets in

An acc to extend the grade procklyn Berocklyn authorizing the trustees of the Brooklyn Benevolent Society to sell a tract of land.

A bill to incorporate the American Geographical and Statistical Society of New York.

To authorize Auburn to borrow money for railroad purposes.
To authorize the Supervisor of Kings county to make a loan for hospital purposes.
To incorporate the New York College of Dental Surgery.
To increase the number of trustees of the Eighth Methodist Episcopal Church. Brooklyn.
The Senate agreed to meet at 10 A. M., and at 2 o'clock, to take a recess till 4 o'clock.

TABLE RESOLUTIONS.

The Senate agreed to take up Mr. Wright's tariff resolutions on Tuesday next, at 7 P. M.
DOCTORS AND THERE SORRETS.

The bill to promote medical inquiry and instruction, and to protect places of sepulture, was rejected. Adjourned.

ALBANY, March 30, 1852. BILLS PASSED IN COMMITTEE. An act repealing the births, marriages, and deaths

A bill making appropriations for certain academies in 1861.

A bill to prevent the use of original patterns for casting metal, and imposing penalties. Rejected.

APTERNOON SESSION.

The House was engaged reading private claim bilts.

EVENING SESSION.

Kossuth at New Orleans, &c.

New Orleans, March 27, 1851.

Kossuth has arrived in this city, and is staying at the St. Louis Hotel. He has been waited on by many respectable citizens, and made a great address to the Committee of Reception. He intimated that his Louisville speeches concerning Mr. Clay had been entirely misrepresented. He intends addressing the public early next week.

presented. He intends account work.
The weather here is quite bot.
The water on the bar at the mouth of the Mississippl is unusually low, barely fourteen feet. Many vessels, outward and inward bound, are detained in consequence.

AND HOVERNOR FOOTH.
In 1852.

ROSSUTH AND GOVERNOR FOOTE. Creenwart, March 39, 1852. Kossuth called on, and had a personal interview with, leneral Foote, at Juckson, Miss., white passing through

Markets.

New Oblems, March 25, 1852.

The sales of cotton to day and unted to 8,000 bales, at a decline of Me since the receipt of the Europa's nows. Strict middling is quoted at 7%c. The sales of the week have been 58,000 bales. The Price Current makes the increase in the receipts at all the Southern ports, thus far, 405,000 bales over lat year.

New Oblems. March 27, 1852.

Cotton continues at the decline of one-eighth of a cent, rince the receipt of the Europa's news. The week's sales foot up 58,000 bales. Sugar.—The sales during the week have been 7,000 bales, at steady prices, from 3%c. a 4 %c. Tobacco.—The week's transactions have been 1,800 bales, at Sc. a 6c., for the new crop. Corn has declined to 45c a 45c. New York sight exchange, par to three-eighths discount.

MEMPHIS, March 29, 1852.
Cottonis firmer, and full prices are realized. Middling 6%c. a 7c.; good middling 7%c. a 7%c. a 7%c. Cotton—Sales 1.480 bales, at 6% a 8.3.16c. The market is unsettled, and prices favor buyers. A decline of %c. a %c. has taken place from the highest point of the previous week.

Twelve Days Later from Mexico

The bark Braziliero, Captain Marsh, arrived yesterday from Vera Cruz, whence she sailed on the 12th ins). By her we have received files of El Monitor Republicano. El Universal, and Le Trait & Union, published in the city of

her we have received files of El Monitor Republicano. El Universal, and Le Trait & Union, published in the city of Mexico, to the 6th inst.

The noise caused by the affair of Villanueva is not speken of any more. The inhabitants believe that Capt. Euenrabad abuged the name of the President; and he is now imprisoned in Los Gallos, during the inquest of his trial, by the General Commander of the city. The Minister of Foreign Relations accuses deputy Villanueva, and the latter does not give up the accusation against Gen. Arista, who provoked him to a duel. The House of Representatives had finally decided on a conciliatory committee to decide on the difficulties between the President and D. Villanueva.

The stage coach from Mexico to Vera Cruz had been attacked by six highwaymen, well armed, who stoke all the dresses and money of the passengers.

M. Montes had presented to the House of Representatives an accusation against the Minister of War, for the orders given by him, of forbidding General Adrian Woll to return to the republic.

M. Juan Mugica y Osoria was re-elected Governor of Puebla, by fourteen votes, against M. Guintero, who received only three.

On the 3d inst a herrible murder was committed on the road to Mixear upon Dr. Matlas Beistigui and Mariano Estiva, by the workmen of the habitation of Natvarte. The two gentlemen seeing themselves followed, took their arms and fixed, without success, on their agreeiors. They were killed on the apot, but the nine murders were streated, and confessed their crime. They are now awaiting their trial, and it is said that Judge Conterns had already began the investigation.

A proposition had been presented to Congress to prevent the frequent breaking of the telegraphic wires from Vera Cruz to Mexico.

United States District Court.
Before Hon. Judge Judson.
THE UNITED STATES VS. JOHN L. O'SULLIVAN AND
OTHERS.

OTHERS.

TWINSTIEM DAY.

MERCH 30.—At the sitting of the court, Mr. Van Buren asked that the Sheriff of Kings county be summoned by the Marshal, and interrogated as to whether the orders of the Court for the close confinement of Burtnett had been strictly complied with.

The Jodge said that at the rising of the Court he would give such orders.

nett had been strictly complied with.

The Judge said that at the rising of the Court he would give such orders.

Mr. Edmon Blankman then proceeded to address the Court and jury on behalf of the defendants, contending that there was a total absence of warlike appearance in the expedition alleged to have been set on foot by Mr. O'Sullivan and Captain Lewis.

In the course of counsel's observations, a telegraphic despatch was received from Mr. Cutting, stating that he expected to be in New York in the afternoon, and a discussion then score as to Mr. Cutting is right to address the jerry for the defendant O'Sullivan, together with Mr. Van Buren, and it was agreed that Mr. Blankman should confine himself to the defence of Captain Lewis; that he should be followed by Mr. Van Buren or Mr. Cutting on the same side. Mr. Boffman was then to speak on behalf of the procecution—one of the counsel for the defendants then aum up—and the District Altornoy close the argument on the part of the government. Mr. Blankman then resumed his address, analyzing the testimenty lashing Burtuett in enmeasured terms of severity, and castigating with much force, the various witnesses for the prosecution. At the conclusion of his speceh—which occupied nearly two hours and a half—the Court adjourned to 10 o'clock this (Wednesday) morning, when Mr. Cutting or Mr. Van Buren will address the Court, on the same side.

Naval Intelligence.

Naval Intelligence.
The United States sloop-of-war St. Mary's, Com. Magruder, sailed from San Francisco, March I. for the East Indice.
The sloop-of-war Vincennes was at Puget's Sound, February 9, bound for home.
ARIYAL OF THE LEASHOUDS.—The U. S. storeship Lexington. W. Redir'd, Eq., Lieut Commanding, arrived at San Francisco, Feb 29, from New York via Rio Janeiro. The fellowing is a list of her officers:—William Redford, Lieut. Commanding, J. Stvart, Acting Master, J. C. Hunter, I urser, James Suddard. Asst. Surgeon: Thomas S. Fliebrown, Passed Midshipman; Dawson Phenix, do.; G. S. King, do.; E. St. Clair Clark, Captain's Clerk.

The HUNGARIANS of Leaving 1994.

Ladicleus Ulnari has addressed a letter to the editor of the Brumswicker, in Miscouri, denying the statement which appeared in a previous number of his paper, that the Hungarians were about solling out their claims in lows, with the intention of colonizing in Toxas.

that could be to palliate the awful scene. By an arrangement somewhat unustal, the instrument of death was creeted within the building, at the further ond of a large lobby, fronting the prisen cells, of which there are four tiers.

Around the jail a vast crowd had collected, but these admitted within were limited to about one hendred and fifty persons, among whom were, at the convict's request, several Germans. The other prisoners had the option of either witnessing the scene or not, and, with four or five catching the scene or not and, with four or five exceptions only, they all elected to cooke out, and take their places on the upper tier, commanding a full view of the execution. Among those who thus looked upon the death struggle, almost unmoved, was one prisoner, named Toole, himself in custody on a charge of murder. The frame creeted was in the form adopted on similar recombing the insert in custody on a charge of murder. The frame creeted was in the form adopted on similar recombing, so as to be out of observation; and means were also taken to prevent their fall being audible. A sort of recess, in which stands a large wash tub, at the ead of the gallery, through which the fatal cord passed, screened the Sheriff himself from view, while it left him free to overhear the signal.

A military company, the Columbia Riffes, were one displayed the standard of the gallery, through which the fatal cord passed, screened the Sheriff himself from view, while it left him free to overhear the signal.

A military company, the Columbia Riffes, were one displayed to the standard the preceedings.

THE CONVICT—HIS APPEARANCE AND DEMEANOR—RENUNCIATION OF THE RIGMAN CATHOLLE PAITH.

The convict was a Prussian by birth, and a tailor by trade, aged 35 years. He spoke little or no English, bear far as his keepers were enabled to judge, they considered him a man of superior intelligence, nor did his disposition appear like that of one who would be guilty of such a crime, and one which he has scarcely from the first denied, and con

kirdness and attention, and particularly the clergy. He died in the Protestant faith. He felt, he said, that the Cathelic faith could not be depended on, and he wished every one might learn to depend on what he did—the Bible.

Bible.

The Fheriff having taken his place, at a signal that the prience was ready, he at about fifteen minutes past 11 o'clock, revered the small cord on which the wreiched man's forfeited existence hung; and the ascent being ample, (some four feet ten inches,) after a convulsive

county.

At half past one o'clock the body was removed for interment in the Newark Fotters Field; the crowd dispersed, and amidst the still calm reigning in that locality, it was difficult to imagine such a tragedy had so recently been enacted there.

Lola Montes in Boston.

TEERBELE FLARE-UP IN MODERN ATHENS.

[From the Boston Mail, March 20.]

The Transcript and Treacter, of Saturday evening, expressed a good deal of holy indignation because that old veteran. "Spelling-Boock" Emerson, saw fit to invite Lola Montes, accompanied by Archbishop Olmsted, Cammedor Hudosen, and a few others, to visit some of the public schools. Lola has probably got as much brains as any of 'em, and we rather recommend her as a "school cumittee ann." Unless the is infinitely more stupid than the public give her credit for being, the citizens and children of wards One and Three would find themselves much better treated by her than they have been recently by a "Board of the Grammar School Committee."

[From the Boston Commonwealth.]

Pennansas and Propenery.—The New York Tribune and other papers that might be mentioned, are joking our meral city severely on a certain recent school visitation; but we can tell them of a joke worth two of that. Semething mere than a year ago, the Puritan city of Boston put itself at the behest of Mr. Webster, in an attitude for eatching slaves. For this end it provided, as deputy may hals for the United States District Court, two cast-off constables, of infamous character, who were suppored to be just the thing to do the business. And they did have the requisite meanness, though not quite plack enough for all the exigencies.

[From the Boston Post.]

Epigram on a recent visit of distinguished individuals to the Boston Committee:—

To teach by Mary Magdalen.

Our ministers have long consented;
But Emersen teaches virtuous youth.

By Magdalens who've not repented.

Frederick the Great liked grenadiers—

None aut the tall, he thought, were campy;

By Magdalens who've not repented.

Frederick the Great liked greandiers—
None last the tail, he thought, were camp;
But E—ter Fred, has other testes—
He likes the 'dears,' without the "granny."
Boaros, March 25, 1852. O. La.!
[From the Beston Times] O. La.!
[From the Beston Times] The infamous attacks of the Traceller upon a member of the School Cemmittee, for escorting Lola Montes to the public schools and also the base and cowardig assaults upon that lady hered, in the same print, very justify excite universal indignation. The stiff-necked hypocrites who have taken these unworthy means to prejudice a wenian in the eyes of the community, and also to injure those who extended to her a decent and commonplace act of courtery, may claim to be Christians; but the venum and bigotry they have exhibited in this business entitle them to the reputation of being rather the disciples of Satan, than teachers of the decrines of the meek and lowly Jeaus.

entitle them to the reputation of being rather the disciples of Satan, than teachers of the dectrines of the meck and lowly Jesus.

[From the Boston Courier.]

Some of the New York papers are making a little wonderment about the visit of Lois Monies to the Boston schools. An impression seems to prevail in New York that our city government had something to do with the affair. We think it necessary to state that such an impression is entirely groundless. Neither the Mayor nor any member of either branch of the city government had any knowledge of the transaction, thil the account of it appeared in the newspapers on the following day. The matter was altegether a private base of the individuals concerned.

[From the Boston Advertiser.]

Visit or Lota Montes to this Poente Schools.—We understand that remarks have been made upon a visit which was made by this lady to some of the public schools last week on the supposition that it was upon an efficial invitation of the city authorities, and consequently a periade which may have comparamised their dignity. We understand the supposition is unfounded—that her visit was made on the individual invitation of the gentienan who accompanied her, and that, although she did not, as has been stated, address any of the classes in Latin, she section as an intelligent and thoroughly deducated woman.

who accompanied her, and that, although she did not, as has been stated, address any of the classes in Latin, she seemed, as an intelligent and thoroughly educated woman, fully to comprehend and to take a deep interest in the system of intruction. We do not understand on what ground some of the journals have undertaken to cast conver upon the teachers for having received their visiter

The Hoston Bank Defalention.

[From the Beston Commonwealth, of the 30th inst.]

Ly to the hour of three o'clock yesterday afternoon, defaleations were discovered upon the books of the Suffeik Fank amounting, in all to eighty-three thousand four hundred and fifty-six dollars. This proves that we were not far from the mark in our speculations in the Commonwealth of Saturday. The investigation is still proceeding. The Suffelk Bank is the Suffelk Bank in the Suffelk Bank is the Suffelk Bank in the Suffelk Bank in